

## Range extensions and noteworthy records of birds from the Serranía de Abibe, north-west Colombia

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**SUMMARY.**—Despite many avifaunal surveys in north-west Colombia and the Chocó biogeographical region during the past two decades, there have been no such assessments at the northern end of the West Andes, especially of the poorly known Serranía de Abibe. Here we present range extensions and new localities for 41 species in the Urabá region, on the Pacific slope of the West Andes. Most of these records were made in subtropical forests, above 1,000 m. Significant range extensions are reported for Baudó Guan *Penelope ortoni*, Blue-fronted Parrotlet *Touit dilectissimus*, Lined Quail-Dove *Zentrygon linearis*, Velvet-purple Coronet *Boissonneaua jardini*, Toucan Barbet *Seunorhis ramphastinus*, Crimson-rumped Toucanet *Anlacorhynchus haematopygus*, Yellow-breasted Antpitta *Grallaria flavotincta*, Buffy Tuftedcheek *Pseudocolaptes lawrencii*, Long-wattled Umbrellabird *Cephalopterus penduliger*, Black-winged Saltator *Saltator atripennis*, Ochre-breasted Tanager *Chlorothraupis stolzmanni*, Golden-bellied Warbler *Myiothlypis chrysogaster* and Baudó Oropendola *Psarocolius cassini*. New localities are presented for Violet-headed Hummingbird *Klais guimeti* and Recurve-billed Bushbird *Clytoctantes alixii*. These findings demonstrate that knowledge of avifaunal distributions in Colombia is far from complete.

The number of localities surveyed for birds in the West Andes has increased in the last two decades, producing numerous noteworthy range extensions (Salaman 1994, Donegan & Dávalos 1999, Donegan *et al.* 2002, Cuervo *et al.* 2003, Krabbe *et al.* 2006, Echeverry-Galvis & Córdoba-Córdoba 2007, López-Ordóñez *et al.* 2013), and even previously undescribed species (Barrera *et al.* 2010, Krabbe & Cadena 2010, Sánchez-González *et al.* 2014). However, there are no published assessments of the avifauna on the Pacific slope north of Las Orquídeas National Park (Echeverri 1986) and Páramo de Frontino in dpto. Antioquia (Flórez *et al.* 2004, Krabbe *et al.* 2006). Moreover, although specimens were historically collected at the north end of the Pacific slope of the West Andes, none corresponds to sites above 600 m. Although birds are perhaps the best-studied group of animals in the country, there are still gaps in the distribution of many species, especially in areas where access has historically been difficult due to factors such as the security situation and topography.

Various biogeographical regions converge in north-west South America resulting in a diverse avifauna, from the tropical wet forest of the Chocó region, to the foothills and lower subtropical forests of the West Andes (Cuervo *et al.* 2008a). The West Andes is the lowest and youngest of the three Colombian Andes cordilleras (Cuervo *et al.* 2003) and extends c.1,200 km from the Macizo Colombiano in dptos. Nariño and Cauca north to the Paramillo Massif in dptos. Antioquia and Córdoba. In its northernmost part, the cordillera further subdivides into three ranges or serranías: San Jerónimo, Ayapel and Abibe. These have not been the subject of recent ornithological surveys. Here we present range extensions and noteworthy records for 41 species in tropical and subtropical forests on the Pacific slope of the Serranía de Abibe.

## Study sites and Methods

We visited the Urabá region between 9 February and 5 March 2011 and conducted surveys at four sites, in tropical and subtropical forests on the west slope at the northern end of the West Andes, at 100–1,500 m, in the Serranía de Abibe. At each locality we sited 10–15 mist-nets strategically within the forest (La Bonga, La Llorona and Chever) or in edge habitats (Mutatasito). Mist-nets were opened from c.06.30 h to 12.00 h over 3–4 days. Opportunistic observations and recordings of vocalisations were also made at each site. Observations along the road between Apartadó and Dabeiba municipalities were made on a non-systematic basis in July–December 2010, and yielded the first record of Baudó Oropendola *Psarocolius cassini* in the region. The León River floodplains were also visited during this period, producing the first record of Maguari Stork *Ciconia maguari* in north-west Colombia (Olaciregui *et al.* 2013).

*Site 1.*—La Bonga (500–800 m: 07°11'07"N, 76°22'33"W). CO & FG visited the site on 13–17 February. The area constitutes a well-preserved forest in the valley between the rivers Bedó and Tasidó, characterised by a dense understorey and canopy.

*Site 2.*—Mutatasito (07°14'29"N, 76°25'49"W). Located in the basin of the Mutatá River, just 500 m from the town centre. Surveys were undertaken on 19–22 February by CO & FG along the river and Mutatasito Creek, at the ecotone between small pastures and forests of the Serranía de Abibe.

*Site 3.*—La Llorona Canyon (300–500 m: 07°01'57"N, 76°20'57"W; = La Llorona). At this site the Sucio River forms a deep canyon and the terrain is steep with intact forest. Vegetation is dense, although areas close to the road are disturbed. Surveys were undertaken in an area near the main road, on 23–26 February, by CO & FG.

*Site 4.*—Alto de Chever (900–1,500 m: 07°05'03"N, 76°22'17"W; = Chever). The study site was on a ridge within the basin of the Chever River. Here a camp was established at 1,000 m elevation and surveys were conducted at 900–1,500 m, by CO & FG on 1–5 March. Forests are well preserved and undisturbed above 500 m.

As main references for avian distributions, we took into account Hilty & Brown (1986), Cuervo *et al.* (2003), Krabbe *et al.* (2006), Echeverry-Galvis & Cordoba-Cordoba (2007), Pulgarín & Múnera (2003), Beckers & Flórez (2013) and McMullan & Donegan (2014), as well as records in Project Biomap (BIOMAP 2006), eBird (Sullivan *et al.* 2009) and SIB Colombia (Colombian Biodiversity Information System, [www.sibcolombia.net/web/sib/](http://www.sibcolombia.net/web/sib/)). We report range extensions >50 km on the west slope of the West Andes; nearby records on the east slope are referenced where relevant, as well as presence at the north end of the Central Andes.

The following localities (listed alphabetically) are also mentioned (see Fig. 1): Alto de Cuevas, dpto. Antioquia (06°39'N, 76°07'W; West Andes), Alto de Pisones, dpto. Risaralda (05°17'N, 75°57'W; West Andes), Anorí, dpto. Antioquia (06°59'N, 75°08'W; Central Andes), Baudó River, dpto. Chocó (05°32'N, 76°59'W; Pacific lowlands), Buritica, dpto. Antioquia (06°40'N, 75°50'W; east slope of West Andes), Camp Albert, dpto. Chocó (07°07'N, 77°23'W; Pacific lowlands), Carmen de Atrato, dpto. Chocó (05°52'N, 76°11'W), Dusky Starfrontlet Bird Reserve, dpto. Antioquia (06°25'N, 76°05'W; West Andes), Frontino, dpto. Antioquia (06°39'N, 76°07'W; West Andes), Hacienda Potreros, Frontino, dpto. Antioquia (06°39'N, 76°09'W; West Andes), Juradó River, dpto. Chocó (07°05'N, 77°45'W; Pacific coast), Katíos National Park, dpto. Chocó (07°49'N, 77°11'W; Pacific lowlands), La Balsa, dpto. Antioquia (06°45'N, 76°04'W; West Andes), La Linda, dpto. Antioquia (05°38'N, 75°48'W; West Andes), Las Orquídeas National Park, dpto. Antioquia (06°35'N, 76°16'W; West Andes), Las Tangaras Bird Reserve, dpto. Chocó (05°50'N, 76°11'W; West Andes), Páramo de Frontino,

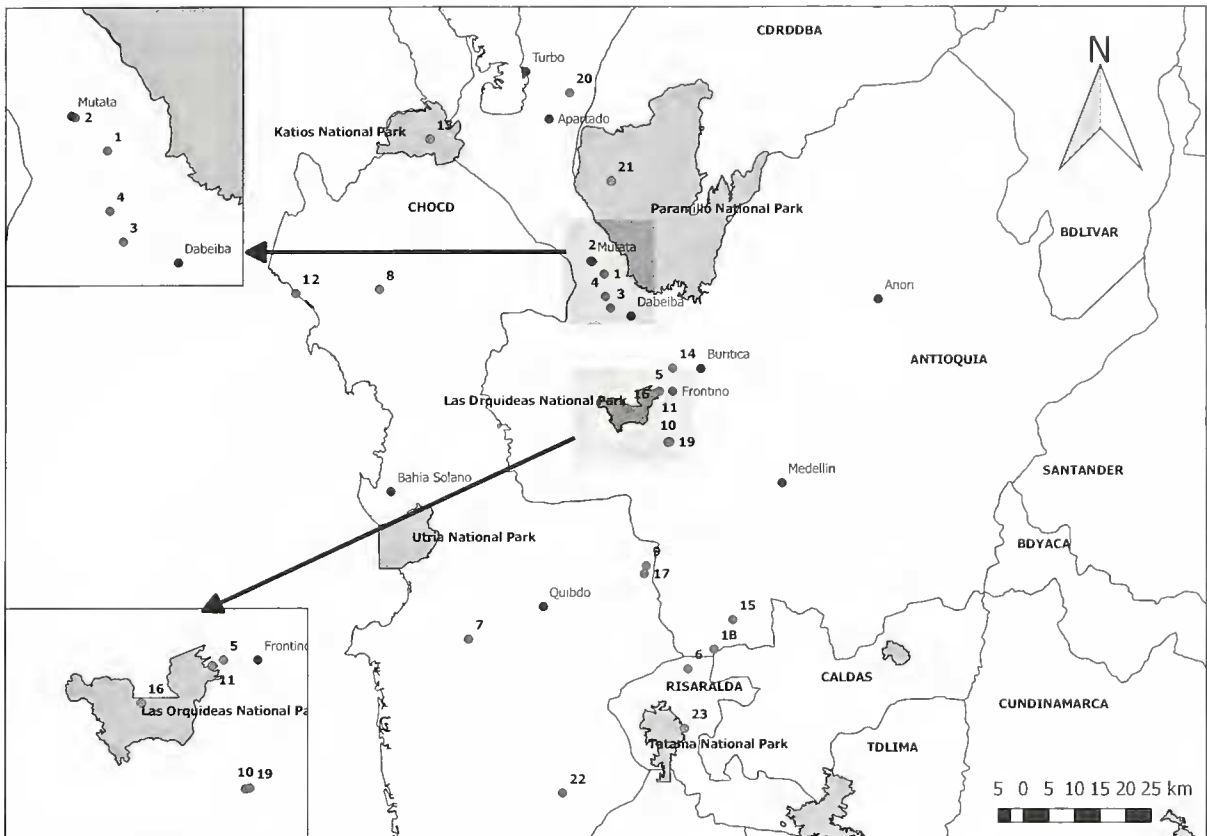


Figure 1. Study sites and important localities in north-west Colombia. 1: La Bonga; 2: Mutatasito; 3: La Llorona; 4: Alto de Chever; 5: Alto de Cuevas; 6: Alto de Pisones; 7: Baudó River; 8: Camp Albert; 9: Carmen de Atrato; 10: Dusky Starfrontlet Bird Reserve; 11: Hacienda Potreros; 12: Juradó River; 13: Katios National Park; 14: La Balsa; 15: La Linda; 16: Las Orquideas National Park; 17: Las Tangaras Bird Reserve; 18: Mesenia-Paramillo Natural Reserve; 19: Páramo de Frontino; 20: Saisa; 21: Salvagín River; 22: San José de Palmar; 23: Tatamá National Park.

dpto. Antioquia ( $06^{\circ}26'N$ ,  $76^{\circ}05'W$ ; West Andes), Saisa, dpto. Córdoba ( $08^{\circ}00'N$   $76^{\circ}32'W$ ; West Andes), Salvagín River, dpto. Córdoba ( $07^{\circ}36'N$ ,  $76^{\circ}20'W$ ; West Andes), San José de Palmar, dpto. Chocó ( $06^{\circ}39'N$ ,  $76^{\circ}33'W$ ; Pacific lowlands) and Tatamá National Park, dpto. Chocó ( $05^{\circ}04'N$ ,  $76^{\circ}10'W$ ; West Andes).

## Species accounts

### *Range extensions on the Pacific slope of the West Andes*

#### **BAUDÓ GUAN** *Penelope ortonii*

Two photographed at La Bonga on 16 February 2011, at c.600 m elevation (CO), perched in the subcanopy at the edge of a pasture with the forest. First record for dpto. Antioquia and northernmost in the West Andes. Local people clearly identified the species, as they know it by a different local name from Crested Guan *P. purpurascens*, which was also present at the site. The closest records are specimens taken at Juradó River in 1936, c.150 km to the west and in a different mountain range, the Baudó. The species might occur in other foothill forests in the region.

#### **BLUE-FRONTED PARROTLET** *Touit dilectissimus*

A group of three was observed foraging in the subcanopy at Chever, at 1,500 m, on 5 March 2011 (CO). Parrotlets were also commonly heard on the preceding days. Although the birds



were photographed in poor light, the small size and short square tail clearly indicate a *Touit*. In the West Andes, the species was previously known north to El Carmen de Atrato municipality (Rangel *et al.* 2004), making the present record an extension of at least 120 km north.

**GREENISH PUFFLEG** *Haplophaedia aureliae*

At Chever (1,500 m) four were mist-netted and photographed on 3–4 March 2011. The northernmost record in the West Andes. Previously recorded north as far as Frontino municipality in the West Andes, c.50 km to the south. Also known from Katíos National Park (Rangel *et al.* 2004).

**BROWN INCA** *Coeligena wilsoni*

Nine mist-netted at Chever at 1,500 m on 3–4 March 2011 (Fig. 2). The closest known site is Las Orquídeas National Park (= Las Orquídeas NP), 56 km to the south.

**VELVET-PURPLE CORONET** *Boissonneaua jardini*

Four mist-netted at Chever, at 1,500 m, on 3–4 March 2011 (Fig. 3), extending its presence c.170 km from Las Tangaras Bird Reserve (= Las Tangaras). Also recently recorded at Mesenia-Paramillo Nature Reserve, 50 km south of Las Tangaras (Ocampo-Peñuela & Pimm 2015).

**WHITE-TAILED HILLSTAR** *Urochroa bougueri*

Two mist-netted at Chever, at 1,500 m. The nearest prior locality corresponds to specimens taken 54 km to the south-east at Alto de Cuevas, Frontino municipality, in 1982, and sight records at the Páramo Frontino by Beckers & Flórez (2013).

**EMPRESS BRILLIANT** *Heliodoxa imperatrix*

An adult female was mist-netted at Chever on 3 March 2011 (Fig. 4). The nearest site where it had been recorded is Las Orquídeas NP, 56 km to the south.

**VIOLET-HEADED HUMMINGBIRD** *Klais guinetti*

Individuals were mist-netted (once, Fig. 5) and seen at La Bonga, La Llorona and in the foothills at Chever. Rare in Colombia, where it is mainly distributed in the East and Central

**Legend to figures on facing page**

Figure 2. Brown Inca *Coeligena wilsoni*, Alto de Chever, dpto. Antioquia, Colombia, March 2011 (Christian Olaciregui)

Figure 3. Velvet-purple Coronet *Boissonneaua jardini*, Alto de Chever, dpto. Antioquia, Colombia, March 2011 (Christian Olaciregui)

Figure 4. Female Empress Brilliant *Heliodoxa imperatrix*, Alto de Chever, dpto. Antioquia, Colombia, March 2011 (Christian Olaciregui)

Figure 5. Violet-headed Hummingbird *Klais guinetti*, La Bonga, dpto. Antioquia, Colombia, March 2011 (Christian Olaciregui)

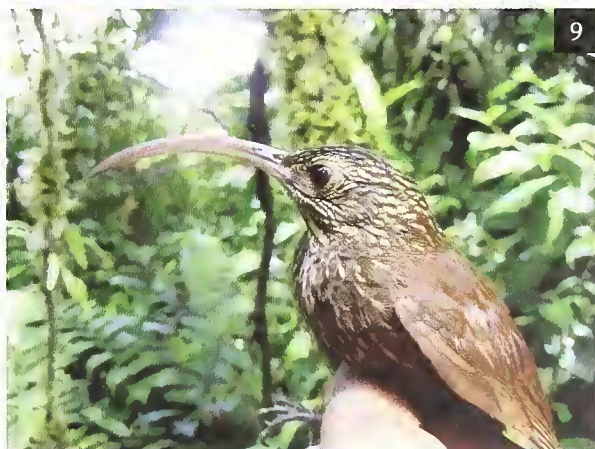
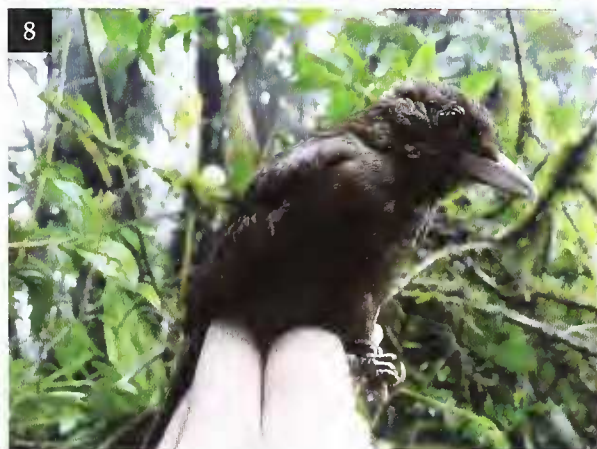
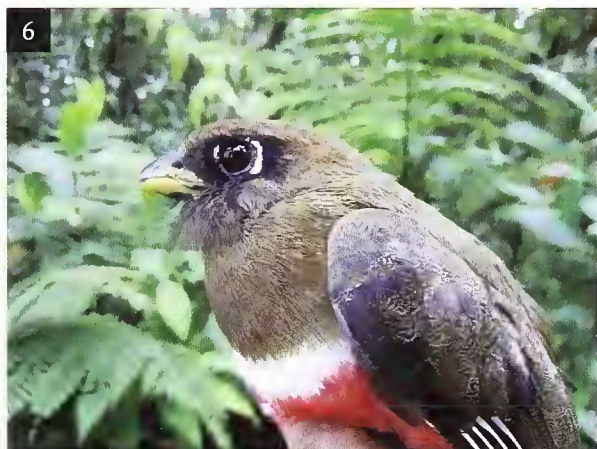
Figure 6. Female Collared Trogon *Trogon collaris*, Alto de Chever, dpto. Antioquia, Colombia, March 2011 (Fabián González)

Figure 7. Male Recurve-billed Bushbird *Clytoctantes alixii*, La Llorona, dpto. Antioquia, Colombia, March 2011 (Fabián González)

Figure 8. Tyrannine Woodcreeper *Dendrocincla tyrannina*, Alto de Chever, dpto. Antioquia, Colombia, March 2011 (Christian Olaciregui)

Figure 9. Brown-billed Scythebill *Campylorhamphus pusillus*, Alto de Chever, dpto. Antioquia, Colombia, March 2011 (Christian Olaciregui)







Andes. In the west it is known from few localities, and ours are the first records for the foothills in the northern West Andes, although it is known from the north end of the Central and East Andes (Donegan *et al.* 2007). In 2009 it was found in gallery forest and open areas in Paramillo National Park (Rodríguez 2016)

#### **COLLARED TROGON** *Trogon collaris*

Heard and seen at Chever, a 50 km extension north from Hacienda Potreros (Frontino municipality), where it was collected in 1950. A female was mist-netted at 1,100 m on 4 March 2011 (Fig. 6). Also found at Buritica (Corporación Autónoma Regional del Centro de Antioquia 2009), on the east slope of the West Andes, 64 km south-east of Chever, in Katíos National Park (Rangel *et al.* 1994), as well as at the north end of the Central Andes (Cuervo *et al.* 2008b).

#### **TOUCAN BARBET** *Sennornis ramphastinus*

This very distinctive species was observed at Chever, around 1,000 m, on 4 March 2011 (V. Moreno) but was not photographed or sound-recorded. The closest locality where it has been recorded is Las Tangaras, 170 km to the south.

#### **CRIMSON-RUMPED TOUCANET** *Aulacorhynchus haematopygus*

One was seen in the subcanopy at Chever at 1,400–1,500 m on 5 March 2011 (CO), extending its occurrence 170 km north from Las Tangaras. Also found at the north end of the Central Andes (Cuervo *et al.* 2008b).

#### **RECURVE-BILLED BUSHBIRD** *Clytoctantes alixii*

A male of this globally threatened species was mist-netted at La Llorona on 23 February 2011 (Fig. 7), a new locality. Unlike other sites where the species occurs (Laverde & Stiles 2007), the vegetation at La Llorona is not dominated by any species of bamboo (Poaceae), as is true for populations in the Central Andes (Colorado 2008). No records in the West Andes since 1965, when a female was observed at Saisa, on the east slope of the Serranía de Abibe. The closest site where the species had been recorded is the Salvagín River, 57 km to the north (in Paramillo National Park). Our record adds to the increasing number of localities where this rare species has been found (Laverde & Stiles 2007, Colorado 2008, Donegan *et al.* 2010, Donegan 2012).

#### **Legend to figures on facing page**

Figure 10. Buffy Tuftedcheek *Pseudocolaptes lawrencii*, Alto de Chever, dpto. Antioquia, Colombia, March 2011 (Christian Olaciregui)

Figure 11. Streak-necked Flycatcher *Mionectes striaticollis*, Alto de Chever, dpto. Antioquia, Colombia, March 2011 (Christian Olaciregui)

Figure 12. Long-wattled Umbrellabird *Cephalopterus penduliger*, Alto de Chever, dpto. Antioquia, Colombia, March 2011 (Fabián González)

Figure 13. Black Solitaire *Entomodestes coracinus*, Alto de Chever, dpto. Antioquia, Colombia, March 2011 (Christian Olaciregui)

Figure 14. Golden-bellied Warbler *Myiothlypis chrysogaster*, Alto de Chever, dpto. Antioquia, Colombia, March 2011 (Christian Olaciregui)

Figure 15. Adult Baudó Oropendola *Psarocolius cassini* and nest, La Llorona, dpto. Antioquia, Colombia, March 2011 (Christian Olaciregui)

Figure 16. Lined Quail-Dove *Zentrygon linearis*, Alto de Chever, dpto. Antioquia, Colombia, March 2011 (Fabián González)







**YELLOW-BREASTED ANTPITTA** *Grallaria flavotincta*

Regularly heard and sound-recorded (XC297172; [www.xeno-canto.org](http://www.xeno-canto.org)) at Chever, at 1,000–1,500 m. The nearest site where it had been recorded is Las Orquídeas NP, 56 km to the south.

**TYRANNINE WOODCREEPER** *Dendrocincla tyrannina*

A single of this widely distributed but rare and local species was mist-netted at 1,500 m at Chever on 3 March 2011 (Fig. 8). The closest records are from Páramo de Frontino (Antioquia), 74 km to the south-east (Flórez *et al.* 2004).

**BROWN-BILLED SCYTHEBILL** *Campylorhamphus pusillus*

One mist-netted at Chever on 4 March 2011 (Fig. 9). The previous northernmost record in the West Andes was a specimen from Hacienda Potreros, Frontino municipality, in 1950, some 55 km further south. Also recorded at the north end of the Central Andes (Cuervo *et al.* 2008b).

**BUFFY TUFTEDCHEEK** *Pseudocolaptes lawrencii*

Two mist-netted at Chever on 3–4 March 2011 (Fig. 10) represents the northernmost record in the West Andes; previously known as far north as Las Tangaras, 170 km further south,

**SCALY-THROATED FOLIAGE-GLEANER** *Anabacerthia variegaticeps*

One mist-netted at Chever on 4 March 2011 is the northernmost record in the West Andes; previously known as far north as Las Orquídeas NP, 56 km to the south.

**FULVOUS-DOTTED TREERUNNER** *Margarornis stellatus*

A single of this Near Threatened species was seen at Chever, at 1,500 m, on 5 March 2011, moving through the canopy (CO). The nearest known site is Las Orquídeas NP, 56 km to the south.

**STREAK-NECKED FLYCATCHER** *Mionectes striaticollis*

One mist-netted at Chever at 1,500 m on 4 March 2011 (Fig. 11). Identified by the grey crown and nape characteristic of *M. s. columbianus*, which also occurs at the north end of the Central Andes (Cuervo *et al.* 2008b). In the West Andes, previously known as far north as the municipality of Buritica (on the east slope), thus our record is an extension of 65 km to the north-west.

**SCALE-CRESTED PYGMY-TYRANT** *Lophotriccus pileatus*

Observed and mist-netted (twice) at Chever at 1,000–1,500 m on 3–4 March 2011, extending its distribution 50 km north from Hacienda Potreros (Frontino municipality), where it was known from a specimen taken in 1950. This common species also occurs at the north end of the Central Andes (Cuervo *et al.* 2008b).

**SLATE-HEADED TODY FLYCATCHER** *Pocillotriccus sylvia*

One seen at La Llorona on 25 March 2011 (FG). Historically not known to occur on the Pacific slope of the West Andes (except in the middle Dagua Valley at Cisneros; Hilty & Brown 1986), more recently the species has been seen by many birdwatchers in this region, as far north as Urrao and Buritica (eBird 2016). This would be the first record for the Pacific slope in the northern West Andes, but it was also recorded in various habitats at Paramillo National Park in 2009 (Rodríguez 2016).

**LONG-WATTLED UMBRELLABIRD** *Cephalopterus penduliger*

A pair photographed in mature forest at Chever, at 1,100 m, on 3 March 2011 (FG; Fig. 12). The northernmost record to date: the nearest is a specimen from San Jose del Palmar (dpto. Chocó) in 1988, c.230 km further south, with recent observations at several sites in the Buenaventura area, more than 300 km to the south (eBird 2016).

**GOLDEN-WINGED MANAKIN** *Masius chrysopterus*

Five mist-netted at Chever at 1,000–1,500 m on 4–5 March 2011, representing the species' northernmost locality. The nearest site where it had been recorded is Las Orquídeas NP, 56 km to the south. Also occurs at the north end of the Central Andes (Cuervo *et al.* 2008b) where it is common.

**CLUB-WINGED MANAKIN** *Machaeropterus deliciosus*

First records for dpto. Antioquia, the species being found at two localities: Chever and La Bonga. Although previously known as far north as Alto de Pisonés, municipality of Mistrató (dpto. Risaralda), it has also been found recently at Las Tangaras, which is the closest known locality, 170 km to the south (Collazos-González & Cortés-Herrera 2015).

**SHARPE'S WREN** *Cinnycerthia olivascens*

A group of four was seen at Chever, at 1,400 m on 5 March 2011, moving through the understorey (CO). This extends the species' range in the West Andes c.75 km north-west from the Dusky Starfrontlet Bird Reserve, Páramo de Frontino (eBird 2016).

**BLACK SOLITAIRE** *Entomodestes coracinus*

Observed frequently on 3–5 March 2011 and mist-netted three times at Chever at 1,500 m (CO; Fig. 13). Beckers & Flórez (2013) reported this near-endemic as common at 1,500–1,900 m in Las Orquídeas NP, just 56 km to the south.

**BLACK-AND-GOLD TANAGER** *Bangsia melanochlamys*

This endemic was common at 1,100–1,400 m at Chever, where four were mist-netted; it was observed in mixed flocks with Rufous-throated Tanager *Tangara rufigula*. The northernmost locality; previously known as far as Las Orquídeas NP, 56 km to the south. Also occurs at the north end of the Central Andes (Cuervo *et al.* 2008b).

**GOLD-RINGED TANAGER** *Bangsia aureocincta*

This endemic was common above 1,400 m at Chever, where three were mist-netted. Chever represents the fourth locality where this and the previous species overlap in range (Sedano 2014). Until this survey, it was known as far north as Las Orquídeas NP, 56 km to the south.

**GLISTENING-GREEN TANAGER** *Chlorochrysa phoenicotis*

Two mist-netted at 1,500 m at Chever on 4 March 2011. Beckers & Flórez (2013) considered it common at Las Orquídeas NP, 56 km to the south. This near-endemic also occurs locally in the north-western Central Andes (Hilty & Brown 1986).

**RUFIOUS-THROATED TANAGER** *Tangara rufigula*

Observed in mixed-species flocks at 1,100–1,400 m at Chever, where one was mist-netted. Beckers & Flórez (2013) mentioned it as common at Las Orquídeas NP, at 1,900–2,500 m, 56 km to the south.

**EMERALD TANAGER** *Tangara florida*

One seen at La Bonga on 17 February 2011, around 700 m, in the canopy of lush forest (CO). The nearest-known site is Las Orquídeas NP, 56 km to the south.

**SILVER-THROATED TANAGER** *Tangara icterocephala*

Five mist-netted at Chever at 1,000–1,500 m on 3–5 March 2011, extending its range at least 50 km north from Frontino municipality, where specimens have been collected (BIOMAP 2006). Also occurs at the north end of the Central Andes (Cuervo *et al.* 2008b).

**GUIRA TANAGER** *Hemithraupis guira*

One at La Bonga on 18 February 2011. Previously known as far north as Tatamá National Park (230 km to the south) and recently observed near Cañasgordas municipality, 57 km to the south (R. Piedrahita: <http://ebird.org/ebird/view/checklist?subID=S24712890>). Also occurs at the north end of the Central Andes (Cuervo *et al.* 2008b).

**INDIGO FLOWEPIERCER** *Diglossa indigotica*

Recorded at 1,500 m at Chever, where one was mist-netted on 4 March 2011. Previously known as far north as Las Orquídeas NP, 56 km to the south. Also occurs at the north end of the Central Andes (Cuervo *et al.* 2008b).

**BLACK-WINGED SALTATOR** *Saltator atripennis*

Observed at Chever at 1,300–1,500 m on several dates in March 2011. Previously recorded on the west slope of the West Andes as far north as La Balsa, Cañasgordas municipality (R. Piedrahita: <http://ebird.org/ebird/view/checklist?subID=S24712890>), c.50 km to the south. Also found 66 km to the north-east in the municipality of Ituango, on the east slope of the West Andes, and at Las Tangaras.

**TRICOLOURED BRUSH-FINCH** *Atlapetes tricolor*

A pair seen on a small ridge and several heard at Chever, at 1,300–1,400 m, on 5 March 2011. Previously known from Las Orquídeas NP, 56 km to the south.

**OCHRE-BREASTED TANAGER** *Chlorothraupis stolzmanni*

Commonly observed, sound-recorded and mist-netted at 1,300–1,500 m at Chever. Previously recorded at Las Tangaras, 170 km to the south.

**BAUDÓ OROPENDOLA** *Psarocolius cassini*

Observed near La Bonga, at Mutatasito and La Llorona (Fig. 14), sometimes in mixed flocks with Chestnut-headed Oropendola *Psarocolius wagleri* and / or Black-chested Jay *Cyanocorax affinis*. The first records were made on 4 September 2010 (LFB & AQ). Easily observed at La Llorona, where several nests were found suspended in a coconut palm *Cocos nucifera* within a cleared area near the main road. These localities represent the first records for dpto. Antioquia. Three observed flying over the Mutatá River on 20 February 2011 is the species' northernmost record. This oropendola is endemic to north-west Colombia and is threatened by ongoing deforestation for agricultural expansion and extraction of trees within its small range. Known from a few localities in dpto. Chocó (Strewe & López-Lanús 2002, Hernández-Jaramillo & Calderón-Franco 2014), the nearest being c.100 km to the west on the middle Truandó River, where a male was collected in 1858. Our new records suggest that the species' conservation status should be reviewed (BirdLife International 2012).



**GOLDEN-BELLIED WARBLER** *Myiothlypis chrysogaster*

Eight mist-netted at 1,000–1,500 m at Chever on 3–5 March 2011 (Fig. 15). Prior to its discovery at Las Tangaras, c.170 km to the south (Collazos-González & Cortés-Herrera 2015), the species was known as far north only as Calima municipality in dpto. Valle del Cauca (BIOMAP 2006).

**YELLOW-COLLARED CHLOROPHONIA** *Chlorophonia flavirostris*

A pair observed at La Bonga on 16 February 2011, at the edge of a small creek within a pasture. Known from the Dusky Starfrontlet Bird Reserve, c.90 km to the south (eBird 2016).

*First record for the West Andes***LINED QUAIL-DOVE** *Zentrygon linearis*

One was mist-netted at Chever, at 1,000 m, on 5 March 2011 (Fig. 16). Identified by its cinnamon forecrown and grey nape band. First record for the West Andes. The nearest localities where it had been recorded previously are in the Central Andes, in the municipalities of Anorí, Valdivia, Santo Domingo and Jericó (eBird 2016).

## Overview of avifaunal surveys in north-west Colombia

Considering that the northern sector of the Colombian West Andes has been considered one of the most under-explored and under-studied regions ornithologically (Cuervo *et al.* 2003, Pulgarín & Múnera 2006), our records contribute significantly to avifaunal knowledge of the Serranía de Abibe, specifically on the Pacific slope in Mutatá and Dabeiba municipalities. In 21 days, the presence of 256 species was confirmed (Appendix 1). Previously, Haffer (1959, 1967a,b,c, 1975) made detailed studies of birds in the Urabá and northern foothills of the West Andes, while more recently a few additional surveys have been published (Castillo *et al.* 2002, Bran-Castrillón *et al.* 2014), as well as a catalogue of birds in the Chocó biogeographical region (Rangel *et al.* 2004), including the Pacific slope of the West Andes. However, historical and recent efforts have concentrated on the lowlands, which is logical considering that the region has been the subject of political and social issues, and an arena for armed conflict since the 1960s, making montane areas dangerous to access.

Three hundred and sixty-three specimens of 143 species were collected between 1915 and 1968 in the municipalities of Mutatá and Dabeiba (BIOMAP 2006). However, none was collected above 600 m. Of the records presented here, 32 species (78%) correspond to records made at 1,000–1,500 m, and more than half of the new records represent range extensions for species known previously at just two sites in the West Andes: Las Orquídeas National Park and Las Tangaras Bird Reserve. Only one survey is available for Las Orquídeas National Park (Echeverri 1986), despite this conservation unit being established as long ago in 1974, although further records were informally presented by Beckers & Flórez (2013). The park is just 56 km south of our study sites. We consider it relevant to present our new records given the importance of this region from biogeographical and conservation standpoints. Las Tangaras reserve was established in 2009 and a checklist of its birds has been published recently (Collazos-González & Cortés-Herrera 2015). It is c.170 km from our study sites.

The Serranía de Abibe reaches 2,200 m and therefore more species will be found once its highlands have been surveyed. The only existing information from the adjacent highlands corresponds to collections made at Nudo de Paramillo in the páramo zone (3,000–3,800 m) between 1914 and 1989 (BIOMAP 2006). In total 245 specimens corresponding to 70 species are available.

The Serranía de Abibe is an area of high biogeographical interest given its proximity to the Panama isthmus, its continuity with the Andes and connection with the Chocó–Darién lowlands, and consequently has been considered an important contact zone where similar species meet (Haffer 1967c). In many cases, those species recorded in our study region also occur in the Central Andes (Cuervo *et al.* 2008b) and our records bridge a gap in the north-west corner of the Andes between previously surveyed regions.

Despite Paramillo National Park, which partially encompasses the Serranía de Abibe, being established in 1977, there have been just two published assessments of its avifauna. Franco & Bravo (2005) reported on the lack of recent surveys and estimated that the site harbours more than 400 species, based on Castaño-Uribe & Cano (1998). More recently, Rodríguez (2016) presented a preliminary characterisation of the avifauna in an important sector of the park. Other sites in north-west Colombia have been poorly surveyed since the advent of mist-netting methodology in the Neotropics, especially the Serranía del Baudó and Cerro Pirre. Research in these areas will surely provide additional novel distributional data.

We report range extensions and new localities for six globally threatened species: Baudó Guan *Penelope ortonii*, Recurve-billed Bushbird *Clytoctantes alixii*, Long-wattled Umbrellabird *Cephalopterus penduliger*, Black-and-gold Tanager *Bangsia melanochlamys*, Gold-ringed Tanager *B. aureocincta* and Baudó Oropendola *Psarocolius cassini*. Additionally, several rare and / or threatened species were described and / or reported by local people from illustrations: Wattled Guan *Aburria aburri*, Blue-billed Curassow *Crax alberti*, Harpy Eagle *Harpia harpyja*, Rufous-vented Ground Cuckoo *Neomorphus geoffroyi* and Rufous-crowned Gnatpitta *Pittasoma rufipileatum*. Other threatened species have also been found in the Serranía de Abibe, e.g. Great Green Macaw *Ara ambiguus* (recorded by us, see Appendix 1) and Saffron-headed Parrot *Pyrrhura pyrrhura*. Consequently, the region is a priority for biodiversity conservation and should qualify as an Important Bird Area. Furthermore, several endemic subspecies in the region have not been recorded in recent decades, e.g. Sinú Parakeet *Pyrrhura picta subaudiina* and Sinú Brown-throated Parakeet *Eupsittula pertinax griseipecta*. The area is partially protected within Paramillo National Park and, based on information gathered by our survey, Fundación ProAves established the Cotton-top Tamarin Natural Reserve in 2013, at Carmen del Darién, to protect important habitat for many of the threatened species in the Urabá region. Additional efforts are required to survey and protect the Serranía de Abibe, because habitat loss is occurring swiftly due to agricultural development and illegal logging.

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### Appendix 1

List of species recorded during our surveys. Species arrangement follows Remsen *et al.* (2016). Site numbers as follows: 1 = La Bonga; 2 = Mutatasito; 3 = La Llorona; 4 = Alto de Chever. Type of records: O = sight record; R = sound-recording; H = heard but not recorded; P = photograph; M = mist-netted but not photographed.

Family/English name	Scientific name	Sites	Record
<b>TINAMIDAE</b>			
Great Tinamou	<i>Tinamus major</i>	1	O,R
Little Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus soui</i>	1,2,3,4	H
<b>CRACIDAE</b>			
Sickle-winged Guan	<i>Chamaepetes goudoti</i>	4	O
Baudó Guan	<i>Penelope ortoni</i>	1,4	H,P
Crested Guan	<i>Penelope purpurascens</i>	1,4	O
Great Curassow	<i>Crax rubra</i>	1	O
<b>ODONTOPHORIDAE</b>			
Rufous-fronted Wood Quail	<i>Odontophorus erythrops</i>	1,3,4	H
<b>PHALACROCORACIDAE</b>			
Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>	2	O
<b>ARDEIDAE</b>			
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	2	O
<b>CATHARTIDAE</b>			
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	1,2,3,4	O

Family/English name	Scientific name	Sites	Record
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	1,2,3,4	O
King Vulture	<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>	1,3,4	O
<b>ACCIPITRIDAE</b>			
Grey-headed Kite	<i>Leptodon cayanensis</i>	1,3	O
Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	1,3,4	O
Black Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizaetus tyrannus</i>	2	O
Plumbeous Kite	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>	2	O
Crane Hawk	<i>Geranoospiza caerulescens</i>	2	O
Common Black Hawk	<i>Buteogallus anthracinus</i>	2	O
Savanna Hawk	<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>	1,2	O
Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>	1,2	O
White Hawk	<i>Pseudastur albicollis</i>	3	O
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	1,2	O
<b>CHARADRIDAE</b>			
Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	4*	O
<b>SCOLOPACIDAE</b>			
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>	2	O
<b>COLUMBIDAE</b>			
Dusky Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas goodsoni</i>	1,2,4	O
White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	1,2,3	O
Grey-chested Dove	<i>Leptotila cassinii</i>	1	O
Lined Quail-Dove	<i>Zentrygon linearis</i>	4	P
<b>CUCULIDAE</b>			
Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	1,2,3	O
Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>	1,3,4	O
<b>STRIGIDAE</b>			
Crested Owl	<i>Lophotrix cristata</i>	3	O
Mottled Owl	<i>Ciccaba virgata</i>	1,3,4	O
<b>CAPRIMULGIDAE</b>			
Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>	2	O
<b>APODIDAE</b>			
White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>	2,4	O
Short-tailed Swift	<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>	2	O
swift sp.	<i>Chaetura sp.</i>	1	O
<b>TROCHILIDAE</b>			
White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>	1,2	P
White-tipped Sicklebill	<i>Eutoxeres aquila</i>	1,2,3,4	P
Rufous-breasted Hermit	<i>Glaucis hirsutus</i>	2,3	P
Band-tailed Barbthroat	<i>Threnetes ruckeri</i>	1,3,4	P
Stripe-throated Hermit	<i>Phaethornis striigularis</i>	1,3,4	P
White-whiskered Hermit	<i>Phaethornis yaruqui</i>	1,3,4	P
Tawny-bellied Hermit	<i>Phaethornis syrmatophorus</i>	4	P
Long-billed Hermit	<i>Phaethornis longirostris</i>	1,2,3,4	P
Tooth-billed Hummingbird	<i>Androdon aequatorialis</i>	1,4	P
Purple-crowned Fairy	<i>Heliothryx barroti</i>	1	P
Black-throated Mango	<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i>	2	O
Green Thorntail	<i>Discosura conversii</i>	3	O
Violet-tailed Sylph	<i>Agelaiocercus coelestis</i>	4	P
Greenish Puffleg	<i>Haplophaedia aureliae</i>	4	P

Family/English name	Scientific name	Sites	Record
Brown Inca	<i>Coeligena wilsoni</i>	4	P
Velvet-purple Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua jardini</i>	4	P
White-tailed Hillstar	<i>Urochloroa bougueri</i>	4	P
Green-crowned Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa jacula</i>	4	P
Empress Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa imperatrix</i>	4	P
Western Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon melanorhynchus</i>	1	O
Violet-headed Hummingbird	<i>Klais guimeti</i>	1,2,3,4	O,P
Bronze-tailed Plumeleteer	<i>Chalybura uroclrysia</i>	1	P
Crowned Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania colombica</i>	1,2,4	P
Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia tzatl</i>	1,2,3	O,P
Blue-chested Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia amabilis</i>	1,2,3	P
<b>TROGONIDAE</b>			
Black-tailed Trogon	<i>Trogon melanurus</i>	2	O
White-tailed Trogon	<i>Trogon chionurus</i>	2,3,4	O
Collared Trogon	<i>Trogon collaris</i>	4	P
<b>ALCEDINIDAE</b>			
Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>	2	O
<b>MOMOTIDAE</b>			
Broad-billed Motmot	<i>Electron platyrhynchum</i>	2	O
<b>GALBULIDAE</b>			
Rufous-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>	3	O
<b>BUCCONIDAE</b>			
Pied Puffbird	<i>Notharchus tectus</i>	2	O
White-whiskered Puffbird	<i>Malacoptila panamensis</i>	1,3	O
<b>CAPITONIDAE</b>			
Spot-crowned Barbet	<i>Capito maculicoronatus</i>	2,3	O
<b>SEMNORNITHIDAE</b>			
Toucan Barbet	<i>Semnornis ramphastinus</i>	4	O
<b>RAMPHASTIDAE</b>			
Black-mandibled Toucan	<i>Ramphastos ambiguus</i>	1,2,3,4	O
Chocó Toucan	<i>Ramphastos brevis</i>	1,2,3,4	O
Crimson-rumped Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus haematopygus</i>	4	O
Collared Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus torquatus</i>	1,2,3	O
<b>PICIDAE</b>			
Black-cheeked Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes pucherani</i>	1,2	O
Red-crowned Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes rubricapillus</i>	1,2,3	O
Smoky-brown Woodpecker	<i>Picoides fumigatus</i>	4	O
Red-rumped Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis kirkii</i>	2	O
Golden-olive Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes rubiginosus</i>	4	O
Cinnamon Woodpecker	<i>Celeus toricatus</i>	1,4	O,M
Lined Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>	1	O
Crimson-crested Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>	1,3	O
<b>FALCONIDAE</b>			
Laughing Falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachimans</i>	1,3,4	H
Red-throated Caracara	<i>Ibycter americanus</i>	1,2	O
Yellow-headed Caracara	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>	1,2,3	O
<b>PSITTACIDAE</b>			
Blue-fronted Parrotlet	<i>Touit dilectissimus</i>	4	O
Orange-chinned Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris jugularis</i>	1,2	O



Family/English name	Scientific name	Sites	Record
Rose-faced Parrot	<i>Pyrilia pulchra</i>	1	O
Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>	1,2,3	O
Mealy Parrot	<i>Amazona farinosa</i>	1,2,3,4	O
Blue-and-yellow Macaw	<i>Ara ararauna</i>	2,3	O
Great Green Macaw	<i>Ara ambiguus</i>	1,4*	O
Red-and-green Macaw	<i>Ara chloropterus</i>	1,2	O
Chesnut-fronted Macaw	<i>Ara severus</i>	1,2	O
<b>THAMNOPHILIDAE</b>			
Black-crowned Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus atrinucha</i>	2,3,4	O,P
Recurve-billed Bushbird	<i>Clytoctantes alixii</i>	3	P
Plain Antwreio	<i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i>	4	M
Spot-crowned Antwreio	<i>Dysithamnus puncticeps</i>	1	P
Checker-throated Antwren	<i>Epinecrophylla fulviventris</i>	1,2,3,4	M
White-flanked Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula axillaris</i>	1,2,3,4	O,P
Slaty Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula schisticolor</i>	4	P
Dot-winged Antwren	<i>Microrhoptias quixensis</i>	4	O
Bare-crowned Antbird	<i>Gymnocichla nudiceps</i>	1	M
Chestnut-backed Antbird	<i>Poliocrania exsul</i>	1,2,3,4	O,P
Blue-lored Antbird	<i>Hafferia immaculata</i>	4	O
Ocellated Antbird	<i>Phaenostictus mcleannani</i>	1	P
<b>CONOPOPHAGIDAE</b>			
Chestnut-crowned Gnateater	<i>Conopophaga castaneiceps</i>	4	O
<b>GRALLARIIDAE</b>			
Yellow-breasted Antpitta	<i>Grallaria flavotincta</i>	4	H
Thicket Antpitta	<i>Hylopezus dives</i>	1,3,4	O,R
<b>RHINOCRYPTIDAE</b>			
tapaculo sp.	<i>Scytalopus</i> sp. 1	4	R
tapaculo sp.	<i>Scytalopus</i> sp. 2	4	O
<b>FURNARIIDAE</b>			
Tyrannine Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla tyrannina</i>	4	P
Plain-brown Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>	1,3	O,P
Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>	1,2,3,4	O,P
Black-striped Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus lachrymosus</i>	1	P
Spotted Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus erythropygius</i>	1	O,P
Red-billed Scythebill	<i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris</i>	2	P
Brown-billed Scythebill	<i>Campylorhamphus pusillus</i>	4	P
Plain Xenops	<i>Xenops minutus</i>	3	O
Buffy Tuftedcheek	<i>Pseudocolaptes lawrencii</i>	4	O,P
Scaly-throated Foliage-gleaner	<i>Anabacerthia variegaticeps</i>	4	O,P
Ruddy Foliage-gleaner	<i>Clibanornis rubiginosus</i>	4	P
Striped Woodhaunter	<i>Automolus subulatus</i>	1	P
Spotted Barbtail	<i>Premnoplex brunnescens</i>	4	O
Fulvous-dotted Treerunner	<i>Margarornis stellatus</i>	4	O
Red-faced Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca erythropus</i>	4	O
Slaty Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis brachyura</i>	4	O
Pale-breasted Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis albescens</i>	1	O
<b>TYRANNIDAE</b>			
Yellow-bellied Elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>	1,2	O
Golden-faced Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius chrysops</i>	2,4	O

Family/English name	Scientific name	Sites	Record
Streak-necked Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes striaticollis</i>	4	P
Olive-striped Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes olivaceus</i>	1,2,3,4	O,P
Ochre-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes oleagineus</i>	2,3	O,P
Slaty-capped Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon superciliaris</i>	1,3	P
Ornate Flycatcher	<i>Myiotriccus ornatus</i>	4	O,P
Black-capped Pygmy Tyrant	<i>Myiornis atricapillus</i>	2	O
Scale-crested Pygmy Tyrant	<i>Lophotriccus pilcatus</i>	4	P
Slate-headed Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Poecilatriccus sylvia</i>	3	O
Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>	2,3	O
Black-headed Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum nigriceps</i>	2,3	O
Olivaceous Flatbill	<i>Rhynchocyclus olivaceus</i>	1,3	P
Pacific Flatbill	<i>Rhynchocyclus brevirostris</i>	1	P
Yellow-olive Flycatcher	<i>Tolmomyias sulphurescens</i>	2	O
Yellow-margined Flycatcher	<i>Tolmomyias assimilis</i>	2	M
White-throated Spadebill	<i>Platyrinchus mystaceus</i>	4	O,P
Golden-crowned Spadebill	<i>Platyrinchus coronatus</i>	1	P
Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher	<i>Myiobius barbatus</i>	1,4	P
Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Terenotriccus erythrurus</i>	2,3	P
Tufted Flycatcher	<i>Mitrephanes phaeocercus</i>	1	O
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	3	O
Long-tailed Tyrant	<i>Colonia colonus</i>	1,2,3,4*	O
Piratic Flycatcher	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>	1,2	O
Rusty-margined Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>	1,2	O
Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>	1,2,3	O
Grey-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes granadensis</i>	3	O
Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	2,3	O
Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>	2,3	O
Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarhynchus pitangua</i>	4*	O
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	1,2,3,4	O
Fork-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus savana</i>	1,2,3	O
Rufous Mourner	<i>Rhytipterna holerythra</i>	3	O
Dusky-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>	1,2	O,M
Panama Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus panamensis</i>	1,2,3	P
Bright-rumped Attila	<i>Attila spadiceus</i>	1,2,3	O
<b>COTINGIDAE</b>			
Purple-throated Fruitcrow	<i>Quercula purpurata</i>	2,3	O
Long-wattled Umbrellabird	<i>Cephalopterus penduliger</i>	4	O
Rufous Piha	<i>Lipangus unirufus</i>	1	O
<b>PIPRIDAE</b>			
Golden-winged Manakin	<i>Masius chrysopterus</i>	4	P
Green Manakin	<i>Cryptopipo holochlora</i>	1	P
Blue-crowned Manakin	<i>Lepidothrix coronata</i>	1,2	P
White-bearded Manakin	<i>Manacus manacus</i>	1,2,3	O,P
Club-winged Manakin	<i>Machaeropterus deliciosus</i>	1,4	O,P
Striped Manakin	<i>Machaeropterus regulus</i>	1,2,4	P
Golden-headed Manakin	<i>Ceratopipra erythrocephala</i>	2	M
<b>TITYRIDAE</b>			
Masked Tityra	<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>	1,3	O
Cinnamon Becard	<i>Pachyramphus cinnamomens</i>	2,3	O

Family/English name	Scientific name	Sites	Record
White-winged Becard	<i>Pachyranphus polychopterus</i>	1	P
<b>VIREONIDAE</b>			
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	1	O
<b>CORVIDAE</b>			
Black-chested Jay	<i>Cyanocorax affinis</i>	1,2,3	O
<b>HIRUNDINIDAE</b>			
White-thighed Swallow	<i>Atticora tibialis</i>	1,2,3	O
Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>	1,2,3	O
Purple Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>	2	O
<b>TROGLODYTIDAE</b>			
Scaly-breasted Wren	<i>Microcerculus marginatus</i>	1,2,3,4	O,P
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	2,3	O
White-headed Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus albobrunneus</i>	1	O
Bay Wren	<i>Cantorchilus nigricapillus</i>	1,2,3,4	P
Stripe-throated Wren	<i>Cantorchilus leucopogon</i>	1	O
Sharpe's Wren	<i>Cinnycerthia olivascens</i>	4	O
White-breasted Wood Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucosticta</i>	1,2,3	O,P
Grey-breasted Wood Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>	4	O,P
Chestnut-breasted Wren	<i>Cyphorhinus thoracicus</i>	1,4	P
<b>POLIOPTILIDAE</b>			
Half-collared Gnatwren	<i>Microbates cinereiventris</i>	1,4	O,P
<b>TURDIDAE</b>			
Andean Solitaire	<i>Myadestes ralloides</i>	4	O,P
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	1,2,3	P
Black Solitaire	<i>Entomodestes coracinus</i>	4	O,P
<b>THRAUPIDAE</b>			
White-shouldered Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i>	2	O
Tawny-crested Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus delatrii</i>	1,2,3	P
White-lined Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>	1,2	O
Crimson-backed Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus dimidiatus</i>	1,2,3	O,P
Flame-rumped Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus flammigerus</i>	1,2,3,4	O
Black-and-gold Tanager	<i>Bangsia melanochlamys</i>	4	O,P
Gold-ringed Tanager	<i>Bangsia aureocincta</i>	4	O,P
Glistening-green Tanager	<i>Chlorochrysa phoenicotis</i>	4	P
Blue-grey Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	1,2,3	O
Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	1,2,3	O
Golden-hooded Tanager	<i>Tangara larvata</i>	1,2,3,4	O
Rufous-throated Tanager	<i>Tangara rufigula</i>	4	O,P
Plain-coloured Tanager	<i>Tangara inornata</i>	2,3	O
Rufous-winged Tanager	<i>Tangara lavinia</i>	1	O
Bay-headed Tanager	<i>Tangara gyrola</i>	4	P
Blue-whiskered Tanager	<i>Tangara johannae</i>	1,2	P
Emerald Tanager	<i>Tangara florida</i>	1	O
Silvery-throated Tanager	<i>Tangara icterocephala</i>	4	O,P
Scarlet-thighed Dacnis	<i>Dacnis venusta</i>	2	O
Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>	1,3	O
Purple Honeycreeper	<i>Cyauerpes caeruleus</i>	1	O
Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>	2	O
Guira Tanager	<i>Hemithraupis guira</i>	2	O

Family/English name	Scientific name	Sites	Record
Indigo Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa indigotica</i>	4	O
Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>	1,2,3	O,M
Black-winged Saltator	<i>Saltator atripennis</i>	4	O,H,M
Slate-coloured Grosbeak	<i>Saltator grossus</i>	1,2,4	O
Thick-billed Seed Finch	<i>Sporophila funerea</i>	1,2,3	O,P
Variable Seedeater	<i>Sporophila corvina</i>	1,3	O
Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	3,4	O
<b>INCERTAE SEDIS</b>			
Dusky-faced Tanager	<i>Mitrospingus cassinii</i>	1,2,3,4	P
<b>EMBERIZIDAE</b>			
Black-headed Brush Finch	<i>Arremon atricapillus</i>	4	O
Orange-billed Sparrow	<i>Arremon aurantirostris</i>	2,3	P
Chestnut-capped Brush Finch	<i>Arremon brunneiinucha</i>	4	O
Tricoloured Brush Finch	<i>Atlapetes tricolor</i>	4	O
<b>CARDINALIDAE</b>			
Hepatic Tanager	<i>Piranga flava</i>	1	O
Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>	1,2	O
Lemon-spectacled Tanager	<i>Chlorothraupis olivacea</i>	1	P
Ochre-breasted Tanager	<i>Chlorothraupis stolzmanni</i>	4	O
Blue-black Grosbeak	<i>Cyanocopsa cyanooides</i>	1,2,3	P
<b>PARULIDAE</b>			
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>	2	O
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	3	O
Bay-breasted Warbler	<i>Setophaga castanea</i>	1,2	O
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Setophaga fusca</i>	4	O
Yellow Warbler	<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	2	O
Buff-rumped Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis fulvicauda</i>	1,2,3,4	O
Golden-bellied Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis chrysogaster</i>	4	P
<b>ICTERIDAE</b>			
Chesnut-headed Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius wagleri</i>	1,2,3	O
Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>	1,2,3	O
Baudó Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius cassini</i>	1,2,3	O
Scarlet-rumped Caciue	<i>Cacicus uropygialis</i>	1	O
Orchard Oriole	<i>Icterus spurius</i>	2	O
Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	1,2	O
Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>	1,2,3	O
Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	1	O
<b>FRINGILLIDAE</b>			
Thick-billed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia lanirostris</i>	2,3	O
Fulvous-vented Euphonia	<i>Euphonia fulvicrissa</i>	2	O
White-vented Euphonia	<i>Euphonia mimuta</i>	2	O
Orange-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i>	1,4	O,P
Yellow-collared Chlorophonia	<i>Chlorophonia flavirostris</i>	1	O